

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

August 24.—On proper medical recommendations the President has suspended the order assigning Gen. Thomas to the command of the Fifth District. Sheridan will remain in command until relieved, probably by Gen. Hancock.

August 26.—The Johnson and Grant correspondence relative to Sheridan's removal, is published this morning in the New York Herald and Boston Post.

The following is White House gossip—Sheridan, leaving the Fifth Military District in charge of Harbison, will proceed to the West and relieve Hancock, who will then assume permanent charge of the Fifth District.

Grant's letter to the President concerning Sheridan's removal says: "The people, who have sacrificed lives and spent dollars for the country's salvation are entirely opposed to Sheridan's removal. He has performed his duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will be regarded as an effort to defeat Congressional views, and will embolden to renewed opposition those who have endeavored to break up the government by arms. Gen. Thomas has repeatedly objected to being placed in charge of either of the five districts. Hancock's department is intricate, and he should not be removed." Grant adds that there are military, pecuniary, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted upon.

The President replied, "I am not aware that the question of Sheridan's removal had been submitted to the people. It would be unjust to the army to assume that Sheridan alone is capable of commanding the Fifth District. Sheridan has rendered himself obnoxious by his manner of executing the law, and more by his assuming authority not granted to him. His rule has been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government, or the nature of free institutions. His course has seriously interfered with harmony and the speedy execution of the acts of Congress. His removal cannot be regarded as intended to defeat them. The object of the change is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and who within his jurisdiction will demand a like obedience from others." The President compliments Thomas and Hancock, and feels assured that under General Sherman's guidance, Sheridan will win honor fighting Indians. In conclusion, the President fails to perceive any military, pecuniary or patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect.

August 27.—The President has assigned Gen. Canby to the command of the Second Military District, and Gen. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District.

August 27.—P. M.—The breach between the President and Gen. Grant is widening. Grant is on defiant terms in opposition to the President's assignments. He protests with some indignation against the removal of Hancock from the Department of Missouri.

Grant has not yet promulgated the instructions, carrying the President's orders into effect.

The following are the orders:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., August 26.—Brev. Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by an act of Congress, of March 2d, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Maj. Gen. Daniel D. E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments. Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District. The Secretary of War ad interim, will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 26, 1867.—Sir: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas as reported to you in Surgeon Hannon's dispatch of the 21st inst., my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District created by the act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary, to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to an officer next in rank to himself and proceed

ing without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Maj. Gen. Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas will until further orders remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

August 28.—It is stated that Gen. Grant has written to the President claiming that Congress vested the authority in the five districts in the General of the United States Army. Grant is unwilling to vest it in another, and therefore will at least delay ordering the execution of the executive order relieving Gens. Sickles and Sheridan.

The following was issued to-day, in pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States:

Brev. Maj. Gen. Canby will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Maj. Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District. Maj. Gen. Sickles, on being relieved will repair to New York City, and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

By command of Gen. Grant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The order regarding the 5th District was not promulgated at 3 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Grant had a prolonged interview with the President this morning. During this interview matters were adjusted, and Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn, subsequently the order relieving Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that that affecting the 5th District will be promulgated to-morrow.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

From the "Panorama of Events."

SCENE I.

A fine open chariot, with the Goddess of Liberty taking a ride with her physician, Dr. Johnson. Grant, the coachman, driving a team of five very restive couriers. Miss Liberty rather alarmed, Dr. Johnson feeling her pulse. White House in the distance.

Dr. J.—I say, Grant, this is a very rough road to travel with a sick patient.

Grant.—Can't help it. Doctor; Congress says we mustn't travel any other road but this.

Dr. J.—Can't you rein in your horses better, then?

Grant.—Give me a little chance. That fellow Stanton was such a poor driver, he has spoiled the steeds; but I'll bring them all right.

Dr. J.—(Noticing the antics of the team.) Grant, I don't like the actions of that firemost pony of ours. He carries his head too high and looks mischievous. He has alarmed Miss Liberty dreadfully. Take him out, and put that steady horse Hancock in his place.

Grant.—Doctor, you had better be careful. The White House stable is open, and he is very fond of Washington oats. If you take him out, he will make a dash that way, and maybe we won't be able to stop him.

Dr. J.—Oh! we will fix that all right. Drive him into the Indian pasture, and put the bars up well; and let him feed on prairie grass for awhile. Perhaps the Indians will steal him, and I wouldn't care if they did; they are great at picking up horses with the "U. S." brand on them.

Grant.—I don't like your insinuations, Doctor. Perhaps you'll want to send me there next. Remember, I'm engaged permanently to drive this team.

Dr. J.—(In a flattering manner.) My dear Grant, you may be sure of your place, as long as I prescribe for Miss Liberty. (Aside.) Wonder if he suspects that I can't drive the team myself, and can't trust any one but him to do it.

SCENE II.

A high-pressure locomotive, under full steam drawing a train of twenty-six cars, with the wrecks of ten others lying beside the track, some distance behind. Five handcars, loaded with the surviving passengers of the shattered train, and worked by darkies, trying to catch up.

Dan.—I say, Phil, you're ahead; is there any chance of overtaking 'de glorious Express train of freedom?

Phil.—Gaijin' groom' fass, brudder Dan; elbow grease an' de berry best of 'train file'; and uncle Harry Wilson dropped a rope-end to me while ago.

Dan.—Be prettier about rope-ends Phil; some fool Democrat may say 'de dearb, em.

Just then a little shock, and Phil and Dan drop off. But the glorious Express train of freedom moves on!

Wofford College.

We may be permitted to indulge in high commendation of this noble Institution of learning; for Alumni feel ever a pardonable preference for their ALMA MATER. We remember the good old days of our college life; and would wish no better lot for our young friends in this District, who are ambitious of intellectual advancement, than to enjoy the opportunities which Wofford College affords for a thorough education.

Returns from Different Districts.

We publish below the returns from all parts of the State, as far as heard from, up to yesterday. The reports are necessarily very incomplete, being principally from the different Court Houses. Our readers will remember that these are returns of the beginning of registration, on the days when the freedmen crowded the polls; and our next report will greatly increase the proportion of white voters.

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Abbeville.	172	1101	
Anderson.	467	997	
Barrow.	53	3181	
Berkley.	261	4217	
Charleston.	2286	4289	
Chester.	268	539	
Chesterfield.	225	370	
Clarendon.	228	602	
Colleton.	189	1120	
Darlington.	472	1987	
Edgewood.	125	406	
Georgetown.	234	1777	
Greenville.	273	164	
Harley.	135	148	
Kershaw.	107	761	
Lancaster.	677	638	
Laurens.	174	345	
Lexington.	760	1011	
Marlboro.	384	825	
Newberry.	230	567	
Orangeburg.	965	2699	
Pickens.	303	200	
Richland.	489	1943	
Spartanburg.	112	648	
Sumter.	882	2268	
Union.	480	706	
Williamsburg.	216	337	
York.	786	1006	

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Binnicker's Bridge.

When a public nuisance exists in a community, to the detriment of its members, it should be the duty of those affected, to institute some means, to abate at least, and if possible, entirely, the evil. Binnicker's Bridge as it now stands is nothing more nor less than a public nuisance. This assertion is predicated upon two facts; first, that is a toll bridge; second, that it is a dangerous bridge. This bridge like most bridges of the kind, has been finished merely to subserve the purpose of its erection, and without an eye to safety. Contrary to the custom of toll bridges, its keeper requires toll both going and coming the same day, which makes it very expensive to persons who have much crossing to do. The bridge can be turned over to the Commissioners of Orangeburg and Barnwell Districts, just so soon as they will pay what it cost to have it put up. Mr. Lafitte, however, the enterprising and generous constructor has proffered to release his claim upon realizing one half what it cost him to build it, which is about three hundred dollars.

Will not the merchants of Graham's Turn Out and Bamberg give their attention to this matter, and recommend it to the Commissioners? We think it will pay them.

PAYSAN.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

POPULAR HILL, ST. MATTHEWS,

August 24th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Some of the citizens of St. Matthews Parish, desiring information in relation to their political rights and duties, and earnestly wishing to exercise them in such a manner, as will best serve the ends of justice, and the honor and interest of all the people, gave expression to their confidence in the gentlemen, by inviting Mr. H. M. Rush and Dr. J. C. Holman, to favor them with their views, that some light might be thrown on the subject. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting, consisting of a number of the colored people, was assembled, the Rev. London Laurens, presiding. Messrs. Rush and Holman were invited to their positions, and in turn addressed the meeting, receiving the utmost attention of all present. They labored to impress the idea, that the colored people owed no man anything for their freedom; but should regard it a boon granted them by the Bestower of all blessings; and as the interest of the white and colored people is the same in the agricultural fields of our country, so it is also in the political; and unless we together use our best endeavors, and with a good understanding between us, exercise honesty, prudence, energy, friendship and perfect confidence, we will alike fail in both, to reap those benefits awarded to an honest and industrious people.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. William Paulding and Mr. William Green, (col'd). The meeting ended with satisfaction to all parties, and dispersed, after a prayer from the Chairman for the good of all.

LONDON LAURENS,
Presiding.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

A Freak of Melancholy.

Fancy paints them over, and memory wanders back through the vista of the past to the picture. My early associations have left their imprints, and the joys and the sorrows of now and of then, pass in review before me, and I sigh for the days of AULD LANG SYNE. The fast receding past, is gone, and dark clouds hang over the future, and veil it in mystic gloom. The whole picture of my fancy is changed. Time, with his all-effacing hand, has worn away its superficial beauties, and revealed the hidden deformities beneath, and I, even I, stand in the shadows of his reflections. I look immediately around me, and all is changed. I stretch my gaze in the distance, and the undulating land-scape, upon which my vision was wont to feast in days gone by, is shorn of its usual beauties. The majestic pine, that waves above the summit of yon hill, has lost its grandeur. The old oak, sacred from its charter associations, seems less imposing. The viminal willow droops in more solemn stillness. The gurgling streamlet carries with its crystal tide, sounds of sadness. The delicate lily casts down its tender petals in reflective silence. I cast my eyes over the hills and valleys, and the scene is the same. I look above me, and even the heavens appear less beautiful. My evening strolls I have discontinued. The gifted warblers, that chant and chatter by day and by night, seem less melodious. All Nature is changed. My friends do not greet me with their usual grasp. Strangers appear to pass me with a stiff and formal air of nonchalance unknown or unperceived in former days. Even the servants do not speak in the same tones of kindness. The hopes that I once cherished have yielded to the pressure of this settling gloom and are crushed beneath its deadening weight. The bird of melancholy has brooded his heavy wings over my soul, and my thoughts follow in the wake of his utter darkness.

Alas, for my poor weary and care-haunted bosom! The spell of the spring-time arouse it no more! The song in the wildwood, the sheen in the blossom, The fresh swelling fountain—its magic is o'er! When I list to the stream, when I look on the flowers, They tell of the Past, with so mournful a tone, That I call up the throngs of my long vanished hours, And sigh that their transports are over and gone.

PAYSAN.

Riotous Conduct of Freedmen in St. Thomas and Christ Church Parishes.

Wednesday last, registration, by previous announcement, was commenced in the Parish of St. Thomas, at the Brick Church, under the superintendence of Messrs. L. P. Smith, (a Northern gentleman lately located here,) Jeremiah Yates and Aaron Logan, a freedman, the Board of Registration. About a thousand colored men were present, one-fifth of whom were armed with guns or muskets, and when the books were opened, Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Board, made a brief address, explanatory of the Reconstruction Acts and the duties of the freedmen as good citizens in exercising their rights under them, and preserving the peace. This was received with considerable and merited satisfaction, when some of the crowd requested his opinion as to the rights of the planters with whom they had contracted for labor, to deduct from their wages for the time during which they were absent from work for the purpose of being registered. Mr. Smith made the proper response, but was interrupted by his colleague, the colored man Aaron Logan, who proceeded to harangue the crowd, and in inflammatory language to declaim against the right of white men to prevent the carrying of arms by freedmen. He said, also, that the planters should not interfere with the colored people in registering, nor deduct from their wages, and that there was nothing in the law, nor in General Sickles' orders to prevent them from exercising their rights to the fullest extent. That now was the time when the freedmen should show that they possessed rights which they meant to maintain, and that when an election took place they ought to vote for white Radicals if they could be found, or else to fill the offices by men of their own color. That the native whites of the State were not to be trusted, and if permitted, would enact laws operating against the black man, and, therefore, black men should be elected to make laws for themselves.

He continued in this strain, and in language calculated to excite the passions of the crowd, until Mr. Smith, who had vainly endeavored to persuade him to desist, exercised his authority as Chairman of the Board, and adjourned his session. It was hoped that this would have prevented the difficulties which were imminent, but such did not prove to be the case. The Board adjourned to meet at the Mount Pleasant Hall in Christ Church Parish, on Monday.

When the books were opened on that day, about three hundred freedmen were on the ground, a considerable proportion of whom were supplied with muskets, guns, and bludgeons. Mr. Smith again made a brief address, similar to the one delivered at the poll in St. Thomas, and was again interrupted by Logan, who was, if possible, more violent in his language, and seemingly more disposed to engender strife. He was, as on the former occasion, requested to desist, but declined so to do; and Mr. Smith, to avoid trouble, closed the poll

came to the city, and reported the facts to General Clitz, the Commandant of this Post. On the same boat came Logan, who also waited on the General to present a statement of the case. When General Clitz had been apprised of all the circumstances, he promptly ordered the arrest of Logan and his incarceration in Castle Pinckney, on a charge of impeding Registration.

Yesterday Mr. Smith returned to Mount Pleasant, accompanied by Major O'Brien, the Provost Marshal, he believed, of this post, who went to ensure the preservation of order. The poll was re-opened and the freedmen invited to come forward and register, but they declined to do so unless there was a black man sitting on the Board, and demanded the release of Logan. Seeing that a number of them were armed as on the day before, Major O'Brien explained to them that they were violating the express orders of General Sickles, and commanded them to surrender their weapons. They paid no attention whatever to his orders, and as he was not supported by a force sufficient to ensure obedience, he retired, unwilling to provoke a disturbance which he was not in a position to quell, and returning to the city, reported the condition of affairs to General Clitz. The freedmen afterwards dispersed, but not without threats that they would burn the village if they were not permitted to exercise such rights as Logan had declared they were entitled to enjoy. We understand that General Clitz will go to Mount Pleasant this morning, with a sufficient force to suppress any disorderly conduct which may occur amongst the freedmen, who doubtless will again assemble, and to arrest all who appear armed on the scene. It is devoutly to be hoped that no difficulty will occur.—*Chas. Courier, 29th inst.*

Items.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Brownlow has taken possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The official record shows that the Cotton exported during the year ending June 30, was 667,000,000 pounds, of a currency value of \$202,000,000.

It is rumored that the Raleigh Progress has been threatened with suspension in consequence of its ridicule of General Sickles.

The editors of the Conservative papers in Georgia, assembled at Macon on the 23d inst., and after appointing a Committee to draw up a memorial to General Pope, requesting him to revoke his General Order No. 49, adjourned. In case of General Pope's refusal, the matter will be referred to the President.

The first bale of new Cotton this season was received by Mr. O. Reader on yesterday, and was purchased by Messrs. Chisolm Brothers on order at 27 cents. It classes Strict Middling, and will be shipped to New York by steamship *El B. Souler* on Thursday next, and consigned to Messrs. William Bryce & Co, Cotton Factors, No. 5 Beade-street.—*Charleston Mercury, 28th.*

General August is of opinion that if the Indian war is fairly inaugurated it will be general. He will require 20,000 men; Hancock will require as many. He thinks the Spotted Tail tribe went on buffalo hunt under influence of Red Cloud, who represented Spotted Tail would be dishonored unless they went. Commissioner Taylor, who is here, is hopeful of good results from the September council.

Under the present Revenue law Spirits Turpentine are to be regarded as manufactures and to be subjected to the same regulations as apply to other manufactures. The manufacturer will be required to make monthly returns of the amount manufactured; and, also, of that sold, consumed, used or removed for consumption or for delivery to persons other than his agents; and, also, to pay the tax upon the Turpentine in the District in which it is manufactured.

Captain Ames, who had a recent fight with Indians, has arrived at Fort Hays. He reports that three men were killed, 35 wounded and 45 horses lost. After the battle the Indians sent in a flag of truce with this message: "Tell your officers we don't want peace. We shall keep on fighting." Three hundred men, including the Kansas volunteers, left Fort Hays yesterday in pursuit of the Indians. The Sioux Indians are reported incorrigible. The Crows are friendly. There have been 230 deaths from cholera in the Indian Territory and South Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent. of the population at Fort Gibson have died. At Fort Arbuckle 60 soldiers and 75 Indians have died.

SAD CASUALTY.—We learn that Mrs. McIver, wife of Mr. Peter McIver, near Leavenworth, in this District, was shot and killed on Saturday night last, by her little son, under the following circumstances: The family had retired quite early, when Mrs. McIver was aroused by a noise in the poultry yard. Her little boy being near by she immediately awoke him, told him to get the gun and go and see what was the matter. The little boy, no doubt excited, went hurriedly to get the gun. Mrs. McIver, in the meantime, had preceded him to the yard, and was standing near the poultry house, when her son came out of the house, with the gun. The little boy not knowing that his mother was in the yard, supposed the object which he saw at the poultry house to be a snake, and the cause of the noise, raised the gun, and fired, putting the lead in her head. The fatal mistake was soon found out; prompt medical attention furnished, and every effort made to save her life. She lived until Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, when her spirit departed for its eternal home. She leaves a devoted husband, a family of children and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn her loss.—*Florence Gazette.*

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES FOR NEGROES.—On the night train from Buffalo the other day we saw a very well-dressed and respectable-looking "American citizen of African descent" apply for a berth on the sleeping car. He was very promptly refused the privilege, and had either to stay behind or sit up all night. While he was arguing his case, a white passenger, whom we knew as an old-time anti-slavery advocate, stepped up to the agent and said that at all events, in no case, must that negro obtain a berth adjacent to his. "Now, we do not purpose at this time to enter into any argument about the prejudice of color, or antagonism of race, or instinct of Caucasianism, or whatever it may be. We merely wish to remark, that if the negro had occurred in South Carolina, the railroad agent would have been compelled to pay a fine of at least \$250. For that was the stinging fine which Gen. Sickles, on the 17th of this month, imposed upon the captain of the steamer, *Pilot*, for, on account of caste, he refused a cabin passage to Miss Francis Bollin, a respectable female of color."—*N. Y. Times.*

Orangeburg Home School.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, at the house of the subscriber. Prices as before—\$8, \$9, \$10, and \$12 per quarter of ten weeks. Books furnished at reasonable prices. A. F. DICSON.

EUREKA, CHAPTER No. 13, R. A. M.

A Regular Convocation of this Chapter will be held at Orangeburg, C. H., on Saturday the 28th day of September at 10 o'clock, A. M. Companions are ordered to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the High Priest,
W. T. McKEWEN.

S. G. JAMISON, Secretary.

WANTED,

10 BUSHELS WILD GRAPES (MUSCADINE.) Apply at this Office.

WANTED.

A GOOD FEMALE COOK. None need apply unless well recommended. The very highest wages will be paid to one that suits. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING GUNS SHARPENED WITH A Machine which improves the Blade from one to two cents per pound, will address me through the Postoffice, J. M. FELDER, Box 58.

Estate Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of James M. Stocker, deceased, will present the same properly attested, and all those indebted will make payment to either of the undersigned qualified Executors.
JOHN D. STOCKER,
SAMUEL H. STOCKER, Executors.
JAMES B. STOCKER,
August 29th, 1867.

The Southern Drug Store



DR. B. M. SHULER

HAVING REMOVED HIS DRUG STORE from his well known Stand, begs leave respectfully to invite his friends throughout the District, to visit him at his New, Large and well furnished ESTABLISHMENT on RUSSELL-STREET, opposite Messrs BULL & SCOVILLE'S, where they will be sure to be supplied with the very best

Drugs and Medicines

the Market affords, and at the lowest market prices. He has on hand now a full assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS,

Paints, Oils and Brushes,
Dye Stuffs,
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Maize and Corn Starch,
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Black Pepper, Spices of all kinds,
COMPOSITION, LOBELIA, NERVE POWDER,
&c., Prepared by Ephraim Larrabee,

BITTERS of all kinds,

TRUSSES, Single and Double, Large and Small,
Fine Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,
Fine BRANDIES and WINES for Medical purposes,

PERFUMES and TOILET SOAPS.

Call and satisfy yourselves.—You can get just what you want.
Just received a lot of that fine

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

Feb 29

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Orangeburg Drug Store.

50 Bottles QUININE,
20 MORPHINE,
100 Pounds EPSOM SALTS,
10 Gallons CASTOR OIL,
25 SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
Which is being offered Wholesale and Retail at Charleston Prices.

Also

For Medical Purposes

Brandy, Whiskey and Wines.

Late Orders from

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require that no Spirits shall be dispensed unless upon the order of a Licensed Practising Physician; those coming from any distance in the Country will please observe this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

E. J. OLIVEROS, M. D.,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Orangeburg Drug Store.

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